

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: JEFF SWEARINGEN Examiner #: 80424 Date: 4/27/05
 Art Unit: 2145 Phone Number 30 2-2921 Serial Number: 09/918512
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 4061 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: DATA MINING SYSTEM

Inventors (please provide full names): JONATHAN STEIN JEREMY ROTHMAN-SHORE
MOSMAS KARA DIMITRAID MICHEL DECARY

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 7/31/2000

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

INVENTION SEARCHES FOR PRIVATE INFORMATION ON WEB,
 EXTRAPOLATED EMAIL ADDRESSES, AND SPAMS EMAIL ADDRESSES

DAVID HOLLOWAY PREVIOUSLY DID A FAST AND FOCUSED ON THIS CASE
 IN NOVEMBER, BUT CASE IS CONTENTIOUS AND NEEDS A FULL
 SEARCH FOR ANY SPAM RELATED DEVICES OR PRIVACY MINING
 OR DATA MINING-

ALSO AM TRYING TO GET THE COMPLETE TEXT OF THE
 CAN-SPAM ACT OF 2003 AND ARTICLES DEALING WITH
 ELIYON TECHNOLOGIES, NOW KNOWN AS ZOOM INFO

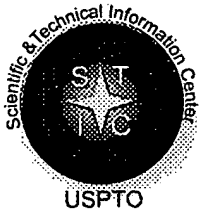
RECEIVED
 APR 28 2005

CASE IS IFW

BY:.....

STAFF USE ONLY

	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>David Holloway</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN _____
Searcher Phone #: <u>2-3528</u>	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog <u>✓</u>
Searcher Location: <u>RND 4019</u>	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>5-23</u>	Bibliographic <u>✓</u>	Dr.Link _____
Date Completed: <u>5-25</u>	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>60</u>	Fulltext <u>✓</u>	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: _____	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet <u>✓</u>
Online Time: <u>2:55</u>	Other _____	Other (specify) _____



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 151942

**TO: Jeff Swearingen
Location: RND 4C61
Art Unit : 2145
Wednesday, May 25, 2005**

Case Serial Number: 09/918312

**From: David Holloway
Location: EIC 2100
RND 4B19
Phone: 2-3528**

david.holloway@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Swearingen,

Attached please find your search results for above-referenced case.
Please contact me if you have any questions or would like a re-focused search.

David



Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	457	((email e-mail (electronic adj (mail message))) adj3 address) same (creat\$5 generat\$4 produc\$4) same (organization business enterprise corporation government) same (employee person subject people individual worker)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/04/27 07:35
L2	100	I1 and @ad<="20010730"	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/04/27 07:37
L3	17	((email e-mail (electronic adj (mail message))) adj3 address\$4) adj3 (creat\$5 generat\$4 produc\$4 deduc\$5 output) same (organization business enterprise corporation government) same (personel\$4 employee person subject people individual worker)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/04/27 07:36
L4	2	I3 and @ad<="20010730"	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/04/27 07:37

Set	Items	Description
S1	3472035	EMAIL? OR (ELECTRONIC OR E) () (MAIL? OR MESSAG?) OR (INTERNET? OR MAIL?) (N)ADDRESS?
S2	2723113	HARVEST? OR SPIDER? OR CRAWL? OR EXTRACT? OR BULK? OR DATA-MIN? OR DATA () (MINE? OR MINING) OR SPAMBOT? OR BOT OR ROBOT? - OR BOTS OR IA OR INTELLIGENT () AGENT?
S3	3407216	DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR SERVER? OR DOMAIN? OR COPORATE- () (SOURCE? OR HEADER?)
S4	7737641	STRUCTUR? OR RESTRUCTUR? OR FORMAT? OR REFORMAT? OR RECREA-T?
S5	299003	S1 (5N) (PERSONAL? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR MEMBER? OR EMPLOYEE? OR USER? OR POSTER? OR SURFER? OR CONSUMER?)
S6	2744737	DATABASE? OR DB OR OODB OR DATA () (BASE? OR BANK?) OR RDB?
S7	2720	S1 (10N) S2 (10N) S3
S8	45	S7 (10N) S4
S9	360	S7 (10N) S5
S10	190	S7 (10N) S6
S11	24	S9 (10N) S10
S12	1974	S2 (10N) S5
S13	400	S12 (S) (S3 OR S4)
S14	142	S12 (S) S6
S15	223	(S13 OR S14) (S) (INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR DATAMIN? OR DATA-MINING OR DATA () (MINE? OR MINING) OR WWW OR WEBSITE? OR USENET? OR NEWSGROUP?)
S16	288	S8 OR S11 OR S15
S17	143	RD (unique items)
S18	95	S17 NOT PY>2000
S19	80	S18 NOT PD=20000730:20030730
S20	80	S19 NOT PD=20030730:20050601
File 275:	Gale Group Computer DB(TM)	1983-2005/May 25 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 47:	Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)	1959-2005/May 25 (c) 2005 The Gale group
File 75:	TGG Management Contents(R)	86-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 636:	Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)	1987-2005/May 25 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 16:	Gale Group PROMT(R)	1990-2005/May 24 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 624:	McGraw-Hill Publications	1985-2005/May 24 (c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 484:	Periodical Abs Plustext	1986-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 ProQuest
File 613:	PR Newswire	1999-2005/May 24 (c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 813:	PR Newswire	1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 141:	Readers Guide	1983-2005/Dec (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
File 239:	Mathsci	1940-2005/Jun (c) 2005 American Mathematical Society
File 370:	Science	1996-1999/Jul W3 (c) 1999 AAAS
File 696:	DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters	1995-2005/May 24 (c) 2005 The Dialog Corp.
File 553:	Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText	1982-2004/Dec (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
File 621:	Gale Group New Prod. Annou. (R)	1985-2005/May 25 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 674:	Computer News Fulltext	1989-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 IDG Communications
File 88:	Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.	1976-2005/May 24 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 369:	New Scientist	1994-2005/Apr W2 (c) 2005 Reed Business Information Ltd.

File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2005/May 24
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2005/May 24
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2005/May 24
(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 13:BAMP 2005/May W3
(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2005/May 25
(c) 2005 Business Wire.
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2005/May W1
(c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Dec
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/May 25
(c)2005 The Gale Group
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2005/May 24
(c) 2005 San Jose Mercury News

20/3,K/31 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06868563 Supplier Number: 58226039 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**MediaBay Inc. Announces 450% Increase in Total Customer File to 2.2
Million.**

PR Newswire, p1487
Dec 14, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1062

... content strategy of using its content to drive millions of potential new customers to its **websites** in order to sell its products both in hard goods and secure digital download **formats**. These alliances also enable the Company to **extract user** information and **email** addresses to further grow the Company's email address **database** which currently exceeds 350,000 email addresses, used to further drive revenue by enabling targeted...

20/3,K/39 (Item 9 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05105115 Supplier Number: 47494881 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Excalibur Technologies ships new release of Excalibur RetrievalWare
featuring Web crawling and summarization.
Business Wire, p06301104
June 30, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 809

... as diverse as Microsoft Office applications, Lotus Notes, Internet and intranet web sites, relational databases, **structured** and unstructured text, streaming data from live news feeds, **e - mail**, fax, and more.

When used with Excalibur RetrievalWare's Profiling **Server** and **intelligent agents**, WebSynchro allows users to closely monitor topics of interest on their Intranets and the World...

20/3,K/43 (Item 13 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04730334 Supplier Number: 46963344 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Xoom Software Debuts with \$29.95 "Super Office Suite" Downloadable over Internet; Extensive "All You Can Eat" Buffet of Software Products Includes Email Filtering Robot, Complete Office Suite, Internet-Enabled PIM, Extensive Clip Media Library, Audio Tutorial Series and More.
Business Wire, p12111001
Dec 11, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 368

... the cost dynamics of Internet distribution.
The Xoom Network includes the following items (with corresponding individual street prices): -0-
Email filtering Robot, \$49.95 MS Word-compatible word processor, \$49.95 Dictionaries for eight foreign languages, \$29...

...95 tutorial (using RealAudio), \$29.95 Complete Netscape Navigator tutorial (using RealAudio), \$29.95 Complete **Internet Explorer** Tutorial (using RealAudio), \$29.95 Online help system, \$14.95 Collection of 1,800 royalty-free images, \$19.95 Collection of 3,000 royalty-free, EPS- **Format** clip line art files, \$29.95 Collection of 1,600 royalty-free music tracks, \$19...

20/3,K/51 (Item 1 from file: 696)
DIALOG(R)File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters
(c) 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

00714810

**Internet industry has drafted self-regulatory principles for
COMMUNICATIONS DAILY**
March 1, 2000 DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSLETTER
PUBLISHER: WARREN PUBLISHING INC.
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH WORD COUNT: 186 RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

(c) WARREN PUBLISHING INC. All Rts. Reserv.

TEXT:

Internet industry has drafted self-regulatory principles for
direct marketing e-mail in attempt to head...

...taken "as a
collective entity" rather than piecemeal: (1) Marketers must not
falsify sender's **domain** name or use nonresponsive return address
without "implied permission" from recipient or "transferred
permission" from...

...collecting e-mail address purpose for which it
will be used. (5) Marketers must not **harvest** addresses with
intent of sending **bulk** unsolicited **e - mail** without knowledge or
consent of **consumers**, including from chat rooms and other public
Internet areas. (6) Council, in somewhat looser formulation, said
it "opposes" sending of **bulk** unsolicited commercial **e - mail** without
"prior business or **personal** relationship."
Internet industry has drafted self-regulatory principles for
direct marketing e-mail in attempt to head...

...taken "as a
collective entity" rather than piecemeal: (1) Marketers must not
falsify sender's **domain** name or use nonresponsive return address
without "implied permission" from recipient or "transferred
permission" from...

...collecting e-mail address purpose for which it
will be used. (5) Marketers must not **harvest** addresses with
intent of sending **bulk** unsolicited **e - mail** without knowledge or
consent of **consumers**, including from chat rooms and other public
Internet areas. (6) Council, in somewhat looser formulation, said
it "opposes" sending of **bulk** unsolicited commercial **e - mail** without
"prior business or **personal** relationship."
...

20/3,K/68 (Item 1 from file: 13)
DIALOG(R)File 13:BAMP
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

00700868 Supplier Number: 25718023 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
E-enabling your CRM applications
(In order to get the most of customer relationship management, companies
need to integrate this with e-business and new media applications)
Article Author(s): Marjot, Bill
Customer Loyalty Today, p 14-15
June 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter ISSN: 1352-0415 (United Kingdom)
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1456

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:
...applications include: sales-force automation, telesales, campaign
management, in-bound call centre service, analytical and **data mining**
tools.

* e-business applications include: **e - mail** management, commerce **servers**
, Web **personalisation** , and self-service applications.
The impact of e-business

The Web is rapidly creating a...

20/3,K/73 (Item 1 from file: 610)
DIALOG(R)File 610:Business Wire
(c) 2005 Business Wire. All rts. reserv.

00113247 19991004277B0108 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
NTP Software Announces Internet Marketing Manager Version 6.0
Business Wire
Monday, October 4, 1999 08:16 EDT
JOURNAL CODE: BW LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 894

traditional direct mail campaigns.

NTP Software today announced the availability of **Internet Marketing Manager(TM)** version 6.0 for Microsoft(R) Exchange at the Microsoft Exchange Conference in Atlanta. **Internet Marketing Manager**, a software product that provides target **email** and list management capabilities, allows **users** to connect to **databases**, **extract email** addresses, attach documents, and send customized messages to their target audiences. These capabilities are unique...

...and were previously available only with products that run under the UNIX operating system. The **Internet Marketing Manager** solution enables organizations to maximize use of the **Internet** and corporate **Intranet** as powerful and far reaching communication and marketing tools. **Internet Marketing Manager** is being shown by NTP Software at the Microsoft Exchange Conference in Atlanta...

Set	Items	Description
S1	64876	EMAIL? OR (ELECTRONIC OR E) () (MAIL? OR MESSAG?) OR (INTERN-ET? OR MAIL?) (N)ADDRESS?
S2	2462878	HARVEST? OR SPIDER? OR CRAWL? OR EXTRACT? OR BULK? OR DATA-MIN? OR DATA () (MINE? OR MINING) OR SPAMBOT? OR BOT OR ROBOT? - OR BOTS OR IA OR INTELLIGENT () AGENT?
S3	1512433	DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR SERVER? OR DOMAIN? OR COPORATE- () (SOURCE? OR HEADER?)
S4	10697730	STRUCTUR? OR RESTRUCTUR? OR FORMAT? OR REFORMAT? OR RECREA-T?
S5	3872188	PERSONAL? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR MEMBER? OR USER? OR POSTER? OR SURFER? OR CONSUMER?
S6	962005	DATABASE? OR DB OR OODB OR DATA () (BASE? OR BANK?) OR RDB?
S7	270	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S8	65	S7 AND S4
S9	128	S7 AND S5
S10	60	S7 AND S6
S11	33	S9 AND S10
S12	2525	S5(2N)S1
S13	5	S11 AND S12
S14	68	S13 OR S8
S15	106	S10 OR S11 OR S14
S16	82	RD (unique items)
S17	43	S16 NOT PY>2000
File	8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Apr	(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65: Inside Conferences 1993-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	2: INSPEC 1969-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	94: JICST-Eplus 1985-2005/Apr W1	(c) 2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp (JST)
File	111: TGG Natl. Newspaper Index (SM) 1979-2005/May 20	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	6: NTIS 1964-2005/May W2	(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	144: Pascal 1973-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 INIST/CNRS
File	434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec	(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	62: SPIN(R) 1975-2005/Mar W1	(c) 2005 American Institute of Physics
File	99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Apr	(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
File	95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Apr W2	(c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK

17/5/8 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

6603910 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-07-6160Z-001

Title: Flexible list management in a directory

Author(s): Jagadish, H.V.; Jones, M.A.; Srivastava, D.; Vista, D.

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1998 ACM CIKM International
Conference on Information and Knowledge Management p.10-19

Editor(s): Gardarin, G.; French, J.; Pissinou, N.; Makki, K.; Bouganim,
L.

Publisher: ACM, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: USA xiii+450 pp.

ISBN: 1 58113 061 9 Material Identity Number: XX-1998-02879

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1 58113 061 9/98/11..\$5.00

Conference Title: Proceedings of CIKM '98 - 7th International Conference
on Information and Knowledge Management

Conference Sponsor: ACM

Conference Date: 3-7 Nov. 1998 Conference Location: Bethesda, MD, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Lists of entities must often be specified in many real-world applications such as customer lists, electronic distribution lists and access control lists. These lists are typically specified through explicit enumeration, frequently aided by recursive expansion. We discuss the declarative specification and **extraction of members** of such lists as queries over a **directory** that maintains information both about **individuals** and about lists, and identify key features that the **directory** must support to manage lists in a flexible manner. X.500 is the industry standard for modeling information about **individuals** in a **directory**, and LDAP is the proposed standard for accessing **directory** information. We have designed and built a system to represent and manage lists in the X.500 information model, and developed efficiently evaluable extensions to the LDAP query language for the location and expansion of lists. We describe the system architecture and the query evaluation algorithm of this system. Our system is deployed for use in the specification and expansion of (organizational and **personal**) **electronic messaging** (**e - mail**, voice mail and FAX) distribution lists at AT&T Labs. (21 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: authorisation; **database** management systems; **electronic messaging**; list processing; query processing

Identifiers: customer lists; electronic distribution lists; access control lists; explicit enumeration; recursive expansion; **directory**; LDAP query language; system architecture; **directory** information; X.500 information model; query evaluation algorithm; **electronic messaging**; **e - mail**; voice mail; FAX; distribution lists

Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS); C6130S (Data security); C6155 (Computer communications software)

Copyright 2000, IEE

17/5/12 (Item 5 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File: 2:INSPEC
(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

5955063 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9808-6155-002

Title: Gaining the upper hand with rude robots [on the World Wide Web]

Author(s): Stein, L.D.

Journal: WEB Techniques vol.3, no.5 p.10, 12-13

Publisher: Miller Freeman,

Publication Date: May 1998 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: WETFEA ISSN: 1086-556X

SICI: 1086-556X(199805)3:5L:10:GUHW;1-4

Material Identity Number: F184-98004

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: For some time now, I've been hearing complaints of "rude robots", Web **crawling** programs that don't abide by the informal **Robots Exclusion Standard (RES)** which Webmasters use to control the activities of **robots** that visit their sites. Some Webmasters report being **crawled** by **robots** that don't bother to read the "**robots.txt**" file, or that check for the file but fail to abide by the restrictions contained within. Others tell of being assaulted by **robots** that fail to respect a decent delay between fetches, resulting in a load that can swamp a **server** that serves pages using CGI scripts or **database** queries. The most famous of the rude **robots** was Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0, which comes with a built-in Web **crawler** to support its "subscribe" feature. After public criticism, Microsoft improved its **crawler**'s manners. Unfortunately there are many **robots** that fail to show such restraint. These include spam-mail **crawlers** that capture **e-mail addresses** from **personal** Web pages, and some commercially available **robots** designed for text indexing, mirroring and page validation. Other **robots** adopt an intermediate course. They observe the RES by default, but let the **user** disable it by deselecting an option in a configuration dialog. In contrast, the older generation of public-**domain robots** require source-code changes to disable RES compliance. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computer communications software; **electronic mail** ; Internet; online front-ends; software agents

Identifiers: rude **robots** ; World Wide Web; Web **crawling** programs; **Robots Exclusion Standard**; Webmasters; **robots.txt** file; fetch delay; CGI scripts; **database** queries; **server** overload; Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0; subscribe feature; spam-mail **crawlers** ; **electronic mail address** capture; **personal** Web pages; text indexing; mirroring; page validation; **user** disabling; configuration dialog; public-**domain robots** ; source-code changes; RES compliance

Class Codes: C6155 (Computer communications software); C6170 (Expert systems); C7210 (Information services and centres); C7250N (Front end systems for online searching)

Copyright 1998, IEE

17/5/19 (Item 3 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
(c)2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

03030472 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 97A0085140 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
An Implementation of Software Agent for Situation-Dependent Tasks.
KOJIMA ATSUSHI (1); IZUMI NORIYUKI (1); KISE KOICHI (1); FUKUNAGA KUNIO (1)
; TAKAMATSU SHINOBU (2)
(1) Univ. of Osaka Prefect., Coll. of Eng.; (2) Osaka Ind. Univ., Fac. of
Eng.
Jinko Chino Gakkai Zenkoku Taikai Ronbunshu(Proceedings of the Annual
Conference of JSAI), 1996, VOL.10th, PAGE.119-122, FIG.2, REF.4
JOURNAL NUMBER: X0580AAA
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3:007.51 681.3.02+
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Proceeding
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: This paper describes a software agent that plans and acts
depending on situations in dynamic environment. In the previous work on
intelligent agents, several software agents have been developed. It
is, however, difficult for these agents to deal with
situation-dependent tasks. Our agent is based on layered architecture
consisting of object-level, knowledge-level and intention-level
databases. Each level of representation is uniformly treated by an
inference engine. Given a goal from a **user**, the agent comes to have
an intention to achieve it. Once having an intention, the agent
autonomously collects information about his **domain**, plans a sequence
of actions, and executes it in such an intention-driven manner. We have
implemented a prototype of the proposed agent, made experiments on the
mail handling tasks in various situations. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: artificial intelligence; autonomous system; system model;
hierarchical **structure**; knowledge base system; artificial intelligent
inference; **electronic mail**
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: system; model; **structure**; artificial intelligence
system; computer application system; inference; telecommunication
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE08000Z; JE15050M

19/5/18 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2: INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

5789700 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9802-6210G-002, C9802-6155-003

Title: A Web application [for electronic mail address collection]

Author(s): Eckel, B.

Journal: WEB Techniques vol.3, no.1 p.28, 30-2

Publisher: Miller Freeman,

Publication Date: Jan. 1998 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: WETEFA ISSN: 1086-556X

SICI: 1086-556X(199801)3:1L:28:AEMA;1-7

Material Identity Number: F184-97012

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The author has created a server-side Java application and client-side applet that together show off Java in all its glory. The application consists of a Java program running on the Web server and an applet downloaded to the browser. The applet collects a user's **e - mail address**, verifies it (making sure it doesn't contain spaces and does contain an **@ symbol**), and sends it to the Web server. The application running on the server captures the data and checks a data file containing the **e - mail addresses**. If that address is already in the file, it returns a message to that effect, which is displayed by the applet; otherwise, the address is placed in the list and the applet is notified. (1 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: client-server systems; data acquisition; electronic mail; Internet; object-oriented programming

Identifiers: World Wide Web application; **electronic mail address collection**; server-side Java application; client-side applet; Java program; Web browser; address verification; data capture

Class Codes: B6210G (Electronic mail); B6210L (Computer communications); C6155 (Computer communications software); C7104 (Office automation); C6150N (Distributed systems software); C7210 (Information services and centres); C6130 (Data handling techniques); C6110J (Object-oriented programming)

Copyright 1998, IEE

Set	Items	Description
S1	77964	EMAIL? OR (ELECTRONIC OR E) () (MAIL? OR MESSAG?) OR (INTERNET? OR MAIL?) (N) ADDRESS?
S2	545085	HARVEST? OR SPIDER? OR CRAWL? OR EXTRACT? OR BULK? OR DATA-MIN? OR DATA() (MINE? OR MINING) OR SPAMBOT? OR BOT OR ROBOT? - OR BOTS OR IA OR INTELLIGENT() AGENT?
S3	238135	DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR SERVER? OR DOMAIN? OR COPORATE-() (SOURCE? OR HEADER?)
S4	1130168	STRUCTUR? OR RESTRUCTUR? OR FORMAT? OR REFORMAT? OR RECREA-T?
S5	1063737	PERSONAL? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR MEMBER? OR USER? OR POSTER? OR SURFER? OR CONSUMER?
S6	202773	DATABASE? OR DB OR OODB OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR RDB?
S7	307	S1(3N)S2(10N)S3
S8	9	S4(S)S5(S)S6(S)S7
S9	4219	S2(5N) (INTERNET? OR WORLDWIDEBWEB OR WEBSITE? OR WEB OR WWW OR USENET OR NEWSGROUP? OR CHATROOM?)
S10	62	S7 AND S9
S11	1715	S1(2N) (EDIT OR REVIS? OR CHANG? OR ALTER? OR REFORMAT? OR - RETRY OR REPEAT?)
S12	16	S7(S)S11
S13	23	S7(S)S9
S14	45	S8 OR S12 OR S13
S15	14	S14 NOT AD=20000731:20030731
S16	13	S15 NOT AD=20030731:20050731
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/May W03		
(c) 2005 European Patent Office		
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20050519,UT=20050512		
(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio		

16/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01405650

Communication apparatus with relay function and relay method
Übertragungsvorrichtung mit Relaisfunktion und Relaisverfahren
Dispositif de communication avec une fonction de relais et methode de relais

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1189398 A1 020320 (Basic)
EP 1189398 B1 040303

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001119857 980528;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 97163277 970605

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 924903 (EP 98921850)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-012/58; H04N-001/00; G06F-013/00

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 79

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(German)	200212	539
CLAIMS B	(English)	200410	450
CLAIMS B	(German)	200410	395
CLAIMS B	(French)	200410	577
SPEC A	(English)	200212	2839
SPEC B	(English)	200410	3095
Total word count - document A			3379
Total word count - document B			4517
Total word count - documents A + B			7896

...SPECIFICATION table 232 in RAM 23 is permitted. When a relay permission signal is received from **domain** name collation section 214, **mail address edit** section 215 **extracts** specific header information from the **E - mail** data stored in data storage section 25 and transmits it to format conversion section 26. In the case of the present embodiment, the specific header information contains relay **mail addresses** without password names. When a relay permission signal is received from **domain** name collation section 214, log information **extraction** section 216 **extracts** log information from the **E - mail** data stored in data storage section 25 and sends the log information to the administrator...

...SPECIFICATION table 232 in RAM 23 is permitted. When a relay permission signal is received from **domain** name collation section 214, **mail address edit** section 215 **extracts** specific header information from the **E - mail** data stored in data storage section 25 and transmits it to

format conversion section 26. In the case of the present embodiment, the specific header information contains relay **mail addresses** without password names. When a relay permission signal is received from **domain** name collation section 214, log information **extraction** section 216 **extracts** log information from the **E - mail** data stored in data storage section 25 and sends the log information to the administrator...

16/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00743117

SCRIPTING LANGUAGE FOR NETWORK FUNCTIONS
LANGAGE SCRIPT POUR FONCTIONS RESEAU

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200055726 A2-A3 20000921 (WO 0055726)

Application: WO 2000US7059 20000315 (PCT/WO US0007059)

Priority Application: US 99124699 19990315

Parent Application/Grant:

Related by Continuation to: US 99124699 19990315 (CIP)

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications
prior to 2004)

AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI
GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ
UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 7555

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... transforming it along the way. NQL contains these inborn capabilities.

0 Internet/network communications

0 **Web** site **crawling** / **spidering** functions

Database communications

E - mail communications

Terminal emulation

Directory **server** lookup

0 Delimited data I/O

0 Interfacing with/exporting to desktop applications

0 Image...

16/3,K/9 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00577717 **Image available**

SEARCH ENGINE DATABASE AND INTERFACE

BASE DE DONNEES ET INTERFACE POUR MOTEUR DE RECHERCHE

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FAIR Susan,
BRODERICK Mike,
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DURST Kelly,
ROBERTS John,
ELLSWORTH Corey,
KNUPP Roger,
DEVORE Kristi,
EARY Matt,
FAIR Susan,
BRODERICK Mike,
SHOMO William,
LEE wayne,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200041090 A1 20000713 (WO 0041090)

Application: WO 2000US455 20000110 (PCT/WO US0000455)

Priority Application: US 99115353 19990108; US 99117975 19990129; US
99119187 19990208; US 99119495 19990210; US 99119636 19990211; US
99120865 19990219; US 99122357 19990302; US 99124091 19990312; US
99129140 19990413

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications
prior to 2004)

AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA
UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD
RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 41702

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the search engine database stores location information such as zip
code and/or and/or spidering web pages. It can optionally store

telephone numbers, fax numbers, and/or e - mail addresses spidered from web pages, registration databases, and/or any of the aforementioned information obtained from directories or other databases, such as yellow or white page directories or web based directories such...

Set	Items	Description
S1	371	(EMAIL OR (E OR ELECTRONIC) ()MAIL OR MESSAG?) (3N) (EXTRACT? OR SPIDER? OR CRAWL?) (5N) (SOFTWARE OR TOOL OR PROGRAM)
S2	226	S1 NOT PY>2000
S3	205	S2 NOT PD=20000731:20030731
S4	205	S3 NOT PD=20030731:20060701
S5	120	RD (unique items)
S6	86	S5 AND (INTERNET? OR WWW OR WEB OR WORLDWIDEB OR USENET - OR NEWSGROUP? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEBSITE? OR SURF?)
S7	52	S6 AND (EDIT? OR .CHANG? OR MODIF? OR READDRESS? OR REFORMA- T?)
S8	33	S7 AND ADDRESS?
File	8: Ei	Compendex(R) 1970-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	35:	Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Apr (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65:	Inside Conferences 1993-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	2:	INSPEC 1969-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	94:	JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp (JST)
File	111:	TGG Natl. Newspaper Index (SM) 1979-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	6:	NTIS 1964-2005/May W2 (c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	144:	Pascal 1973-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 INIST/CNRS
File	434:	SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	34:	SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	62:	SPIN(R) 1975-2005/Mar W1 (c) 2005 American Institute of Physics
File	99:	Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Apr (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
File	95:	TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Apr W2 (c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK
File	275:	Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	47:	Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2005/May 23 (c) 2005 The Gale group
File	75:	TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	636:	Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	16:	Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	624:	McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2005/May 23 (c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File	484:	Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 ProQuest
File	613:	PR Newswire 1999-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc
File	813:	PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File	141:	Readers Guide 1983-2005/Dec (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
File	239:	Mathsci 1940-2005/Jun (c) 2005 American Mathematical Society
File	370:	Science 1996-1999/Jul W3 (c) 1999 AAAS
File	696:	DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 The Dialog Corp.
File	553:	Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2004/Dec

(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2005/May 23
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2005/May W3
 (c) 2005 IDG Communications
 File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2005/May 20
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 369:New Scientist 1994-2005/Apr W2
 (c) 2005 Reed Business Information Ltd.
 File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
 File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2005/May 21
 (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2005/May 23
 (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2005/May 20
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 13:BAMP 2005/May W3
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
 (c) 1999 Business Wire
 File 610:Business Wire 1999-2005/May 23
 (c) 2005 Business Wire.
 File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2005/May W1
 (c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC
 File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Dec
 (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
 File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/May 23
 (c)2005 The Gale Group
 File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2005/May 20
 (c) 2005 San Jose Mercury News
 File 387:The Denver Post 1994-2005/May 20
 (c) 2005 Denver Post
 File 492:Arizona Repub/Phoenix Gaz 19862002/Jan 06
 (c) 2002 Phoenix Newspapers
 File 494:St LouisPost-Dispatch 1988-2005/May 22
 (c) 2005 St Louis Post-Dispatch
 File 498:Detroit Free Press 1987-2005/May 20
 (c) 2005 Detroit Free Press Inc.
 File 631:Boston Globe 1980-2005/May 20
 (c) 2005 Boston Globe
 File 633:Phil.Inquirer 1983-2005/May 17
 (c) 2005 Philadelphia Newspapers Inc
 File 638:Newsday/New York Newsday 1987-2005/May 22
 (c) 2005 Newsday Inc.
 File 640:San Francisco Chronicle 1988-2005/May 22
 (c) 2005 Chronicle Publ. Co.
 File 641:Rocky Mountain News Jun 1989-2005/May 20
 (c) 2005 Scripps Howard News
 File 702:Miami Herald 1983-2005/May 20
 (c) 2005 The Miami Herald Publishing Co.
 File 703:USA Today 1989-2005/May 20
 (c) 2005 USA Today
 File 704:(Portland)The Oregonian 1989-2005/May 21
 (c) 2005 The Oregonian
 File 713:Atlanta J/Const. 1989-2005/May 22
 (c) 2005 Atlanta Newspapers
 File 714:(Baltimore) The Sun 1990-2005/May 23
 (c) 2005 Baltimore Sun
 File 715:Christian Sci.Mon. 1989-2005/May 23
 (c) 2005 Christian Science Monitor
 File 725:(Cleveland)Plain Dealer Aug 1991-2005/May 22
 (c) 2005 The Plain Dealer
 File 735:St. Petersburg Times 1989- 2005/May 22
 (c) 2005 St. Petersburg Times

8/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02350720 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 57517801 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Spam! How It Happens, and How to Beat It. (Industry Trend or Event)
Furger, Roberta
PC World, NA
Nov, 1999
ISSN: 0737-8939 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5389 LINE COUNT: 00410

... you're active online, chances are he knows you. Or at least your e-mail **address**. Maybe he gleaned it from a chat room or a message board you frequent. Maybe he got it from your home page or company **Web** site. Or maybe he simply bought it from another list broker.
Larson (not his real...

...art computers and a host of T1 lines--designed to track down your e-mail **address** and sell it to spammers. They work the **Internet** 24 hours a day, seven days a week. And they're good at what they...

...and his colleagues have sold hundreds of copies of their CD-ROM containing e-mail **addresses** to spammers around the world. Like clockwork, they release an updated version every two months...
...send spam for a living. And thanks to Larson and his associates, they have your **address**.
Spam in the Machine
Spam borrows its name from a classic Monty Python sketch in...

...over and over. But spam is anything but a laughing matter to most people.

The **Internet** generation first appropriated the word to describe the practice of posting the same message repeatedly...

...not unique. Last year, a deluge of spam from multiple sources knocked out Pacific Bell **Internet** 's e-mail services for four days.
According to AOL, some 40 percent of the...

...ISPs, sees the problem only growing worse "as more and more people get on the **Internet**. Now every Johnny-come-lately yahoo thinks he can send out e-mail at no cost to himself, but at considerable cost to the **Internet** community."
Spam, Spam Everywhere
ISPs and other businesses have spent millions to stop spam. The...

...not easy. Spammers go to great lengths to thwart tracking, from forging headers and return **addresses** to relaying their spam through unprotected and unsuspecting third-party servers, many of which are...

...pay a price. Identifying spam takes time, particularly when subject lines are disguised and return **addresses** forged. And as attorney Kramer notes, many people still pay hourly rates for **Internet** access, including those who use wireless **Internet** services and business travelers who download e-mail on airplanes and in hotels. "All of...

...mails hawks pornography; much of this mail finds its way into the mailboxes of kids **surfing** the Net. Ian Oxman, president of ChooseYourMail, a partner in the Spam Recycling Center advocacy site, says no matter what parents do to monitor their children's **Internet** activity, illicit mail still gets through. "It's not a matter of simply putting up a **Web** nanny (to block pornography sites); it's a matter of checking their (children's) e...spamming has passed) to everyday PC users. For \$90, anyone can get a list of **addresses** and off (they) go."
Bad for Your Health

Spam threatens more than your pocketbook and...

...harvesting software, he can type in the keywords exercise, weight loss, or fitness and search **Web** sites, **newsgroups**, and chat rooms pertaining to those subjects. Within minutes, he'll have thousands of e-mail **addresses** for his targeted mailing.

"There's a great deal of pent-up demand for (targeted...

...a client's traditional mailing list (such as a catalog subscription list) with e-mail **addresses** in Acxiom's own database. Companies can then execute more targeted marketing campaigns based on Acxiom's information about the owners of these **addresses**.

While marketers love the service, this method of merging online and offline activities scares privacy advocates like Jason Catlett, president of Junkbusters, a developer of privacy tools for **Web surfers** in Green Brook, New Jersey.

Marketing companies, Catlett says, now use e-mail **addresses** as unique identifiers, much like Social Security numbers, to track consumers and compile comprehensive lifestyle...

...and purchasing habits, online marketers can build a much more detailed profile based on the **Web** sites you register with, the lists you join (support groups for alcoholics or people with Alzheimer's disease, say), the messages you post on **Usenet** or in chat rooms, and even the information you put on your personal **Web** page.

"There's so much more data online that is much cheaper to collect, and...

...for consumer privacy."

Nowhere to Hide

How do spammers get ahold of your e-mail **address**? The process is actually quite simple.

List compilers use highly automated software programs, which they often write themselves, to scour **Web** pages and online communities for e-mail **addresses**. The more active you are online, the more likely your name will appear on a...

...spam machine. For \$100 to \$400, would-be spammers can buy 1 million e-mail **addresses** or a full-featured program that includes tools for harvesting additional **addresses** from **Web** pages, **newsgroups**, and AOL chat rooms. For the same price, they can also buy software that will...

...per hour and forge the headers to boot.

"By far the easiest way to collect **addresses** is to create an account on AOL and then use a software program to methodically...

...call up the list of members present (a list of e-mail accounts), and collect **addresses**," says former AOL postmaster O'Donnell. Often, using the same program, spammers then immediately send mail to these harvested **addresses** while the users are still likely to be online. Some spammers employ fraudulent schemes to...

...spamming will be traced back to them.

The routine is much the same on AOL **message** boards, where similar **software** programs scour **messages** to **extract** the sender's **address**. "It's slower than chat rooms," says O'Donnell, "but because people who post to...

...program and a fast connection, a harvester can collect between 30,000 and 50,000 **addresses** in 24 hours, O'Donnell estimates.

Outside of AOL, harvesters use similar programs to systematically pick through articles on thousands of **Internet newsgroups** to cull **addresses**. Or they subscribe to any of the 50,000 or so mailing-list groups on the **Web**, which cover every topic from automobiles to zoology. In some cases, the mere act of...

...List administrators are growing wise to this practice, however, and have begun to hide member **addresses**.

While the real cash cows are **newsgroups**, chat rooms, and **Web** pages, every now and then a harvester hits on a new technique.

Nick Nicholas, executive...

...of the Mail Abuse Prevention System and former head of mail abuse for Pacific Bell **Internet** Services, remembers the time when a couple of savvy spammers brought that company's mail server "to its knees" and collected thousands of e-mail **addresses** in the process.

Nicholas recalls their mode of operation: "Two people were dialing in to our mail server and sequentially trying to hit every single e-mail **address** from aa000 to zz999. (Valid) **addresses** were stored for later use, and if the server reported back that there was no such **address**, the program would move on to the next one."

Pacific Bell wrote a custom program...

...site purveyors to diploma mills--that send out millions of messages a day to any **address** they can find. Between these two extremes you'll find every kind of business imaginable...

...325 he contracted with a bulk mailer to send 500,000 e-mail solicitations to **addresses** harvested online. Sure, the unsolicited e-mail produced harassing phone calls, Schulze says, but all...

...spammers. Roughly 10 percent of fraud-related complaints received by the National Consumers League's **Internet** Fraud Watch involve e-mail scams. In the last few years, the Federal Trade Commission...

...from coming through, and sometimes spammers simply use the opt-out function to confirm your **address** and pass it on to other spammers). What's more, courts increasingly find that relaying...

...Wallace) would come back with another. Then he began to use AOL as a return **address**, making it look as if we were supporting him. That's when we got really...

...conventional spam-fighting methods haven't worked, consumers have fought back with vigilantism, publishing names, **addresses**, and home phone numbers of spammers on the **Internet**; bouncing bundles of spam back to the spammer's domain or service provider; or hacking...after paying his legal fees, he wound up with nothing.

"The richest people on the **Internet** are our lawyers," says Wallace. You've Got Spam: AOL Delivers Looking to get spammed...

...range of interests. We also set up two accounts without profiles. Using these personae, we **surfed** chat rooms, posted on message boards, and waited for the junk mail to flood in...

...the astrology chat room, we received two pieces of mail--both directing us to adult **Web** sites. A few minutes in the "Hey Girlfriend" chat room netted 11 messages--again, all...

...t bother to hide the "to" list, providing an easy clue as to how the **addresses** were harvested: Everyone on the list had been in the chat room with us.

Judging...

...the arts, parenting, computers, and gardening, we hadn't received any spam.

Though e-mail **addresses** can be culled just as easily from **Internet newsgroups** as from AOL, the **newsgroup** turnaround on spam wasn't nearly as immediate. More than three weeks after posting messages on various

newsgroup forums, we received only two pieces of junk e-mail. By all accounts, though, we were lucky. Frequent contributors to **newsgroups** and message boards report receiving anywhere from a dozen pieces of spam a week to...

...list (some 20 million names) and the ease with which they can amass thousands of **addresses** from its system in a short time. And, O'Donnell says, "AOL's Terms of...

...you ask for. That's what we learned when we signed up with over 120 **Web** sites to see whether they'd honor our opt-out request, or if they'd sell our **address** to any spammers. We registered at sites representing everything from news agencies (The New York Times on the **Web**) to retail shopping (Gap Online, CDNow) to political campaigns (Gore 2000, Republican National Committee), computing...support a consumer's right to opt out, we discovered, not surprisingly, that adding your **address** to a mailing list is easier than removing it. Some of the mail we'd...

...a URL where we could go to "unsubscribe" from a site's mailings--but the **address** usually just delivered us to the site's registration or home page, and we had to **surf** for several minutes to find the correct page for unregistering. Even when we did manage...

...your ISP mail password, and the service works only with POP3 mail accounts, not with **Web** TV, AOL, or firewall-shielded accounts. In our experiment with Bright Mail, some spam still found its way to our account.

If you post to **newsgroups**, consider using an anonymous remailer like Nymserver, which costs \$35 a year. The service keeps your real **address** secret when you post but will forward you any e-mail replies. Other remailers may not let you post to **newsgroups** (only send anonymous e-mail) or may not permit you to receive replies. If you...

...and use your newsreader or browser to set bogus From: and Reply to: headers in **Usenet** messages.

In order to trace junk mail to its source, the \$15-a-year SpamCop...

...to the originating ISP. To find out how to trace headers on your own, see **Internet** Tips, February. The Network Abuse Clearinghouse will also forward a letter of complaint for you...

...was sent.

--Judy Heim

Antispam Tips

FIGHT BACK Most ISPs have a special e-mail **address** for reporting spam. Be sure to forward the junk mail's entire header. To display...

...help them improve their filtering tools.

JUST SAY NO Review the privacy policy of any **Web** site before offering your e-mail **address** (or any personal information), and be sure to "opt out" if you don't want...

...posted, take your business elsewhere.

OPEN A SPAM ACCOUNT Foil spammers by using a free **Web**-based e-mail **address** (like Yahoo or HotMail) or a different AOL screen name for public postings and **Web** site registration, saving your private **address** for friends and associates. When the spam account fills up, simply dump the trash.

ALTER YOUR **NEWSGROUP ADDRESS** If you must use your regular e-mail **address** when posting to **newsgroups**, insert no-spam in the From: or Reply-to: fields--for example, no-spam-jane...

...smith@bigisp.com. Any junk mail sent to that **address** will be returned to the sender, ...those who wish to reply to your message can simply delete 'no-spam' from the **address**.

BE ANONYMOUS Set your browser so it doesn't provide your e-mail **address** as the password when you download files from anonymous FTP

connections. In Netscape Messenger 4.5, go to **Edit** , Preferences and click Advanced. Delete the check mark next to "Send e-mail as anonymous FTP password." Click OK. In **Internet Explorer** 5, head to Tools, **Internet Options** and click the Security tab. Highlight the **Internet** icon under the content zone box, and then click the Custom Level button. In the...

...Light, which let you set rules to sift out any e-mail that isn't **addressed** specifically to you. (For more information about software filters, see "Can the Spam.")

DON'T RESPOND Many consumers unwittingly confirm their e-mail **address** by responding to the "remove" option included in junk e-mail. Although some marketers do...

8/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02150834 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20404270 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Eaten by the browsers? (reviews of 10 software products) (Miscellaneous
Internet Utilities) (The 1998 Utility Guide) (Software
Review) (Evaluation)
Mendelson, Edward
PC Magazine, v17, n6, p216(2)
March 24, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1241 LINE COUNT: 00103

Eaten by the browsers? (reviews of 10 software products) (Miscellaneous
Internet Utilities) (The 1998 Utility Guide) (Software
Review) (Evaluation)

... our issue of April 8, 1997.
InContext FlashSite 1.01 and Teleport Pro won our **Editors' Choice**.
The best of what's left: Teleport Pro 1.26 (\$40 street) remains the
best-implemented tool for bringing a remote **Web** site to your disk for
off-line browsing. Downloaded sites are stored in separate folders...

...specific file types, Java applets, or only pages that contain specified
search terms. (Tennyson Maxwell, www.tenmax.com.) (659)

WebSnake 1.23 (download, \$29.95) closely matches Teleport Pro in
interface and functions and adds a feature that **extracts** all **e-mail**
addresses from remote sites. The **program** suffers from interface
problems, though. Its tree-structured file list displays anchors within
downloaded files...

8/3,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R) File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05767321 Supplier Number: 50254719 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**Washington state tries first antispam caseu Law suit could evoke a
hypercautious age of E-mail**
Fusaro, Roberta
Computerworld, v32, n33, p20
August 17, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Article
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; Trade
Word Count: 519

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...first real test of Washington state's recently enacted antispam law, the owner and three **editors** of an online newsletter called "TidBits" are suing an alleged spammer.

... s Los Angeles-based owner, Christopher Lee Knight. WorldTouch sells Bull's Eye Gold, a " **spidering** " **software program** that collects **E - mail addresses** and generates sales-related E-mail messages for the product.

MANY COMPLAINTS

WorldTouch was at...

...made after the antispam law was passed, Johnson said. Adam C. Engst, owner of "TidBits" ([www .tidbits.com](http://www.tidbits.com)), was among those who were tired of being spammed by WorldTouch. He and...

...is different from the well-publicized spam case that involved bulk E-mailer CyberPromotions and **Internet** provider EarthLink, Inc., said David Strom, president of David Strom, Inc., a messaging consultancy in...

...N.Y.

The Washington state law is clearly and narrowly written, so the suit directly **addresses** the spamming issue, Strom noted. In the CyberPromotions case, more general laws regarding infringement rights were applied to **Internet** and E-mail issues.

ATTENTION GETTER

If "TidBits" wins its case, "users will have to...

...also points to a wider problem: The lack of any body of law regarding the **Internet** and its use.

Knight is being served with court papers and a trial date is...

...for December, Johnson said.

In the past, Knight and WorldTouch have been thrown off numerous **Internet** services and have had many accounts closed down, Johnson said.

Computerworld left several messages at...

...says spammers can send E-mail until you tell them to stop. That doesn't **address** fraudulent E-mail headers and forged return **addresses** , he added.

Strong lobbying from groups such as the Direct Marketing Association and the American...

8/3,K/17 (Item 2 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2005 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

03806389 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

You have E-mail find a pay phone

Fusaro, Roberta

Computerworld (COW), v32 n28, p47-48, p.2

Jul 13, 1998

ISSN: 0010-4841 JOURNAL CODE: COW

DOCUMENT TYPE: News

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 617

ABSTRACT: Planetary Motion Inc's CoolMail is one of several unified messaging software products trying to **address** the needs of mobile PC users. The software lets users collect all their Email in...

TEXT:

... trip to Boston, when Costa didn't get the word that her work team had **changed** a meeting location. "[The group] sent an E-mail and had called the hotel to...

...get free E-mail accounts or can tell the service where it can collect their **E - mail**. CoolMail **software crawls** through the accounts looking for **E - mail** headers.

A user dials in to a toll-free or local number, then enters a...

...collect all their mail in one in-box for easy access - that are trying to **address** the needs of mobile users.

Others are from Los Angelesbased JFax.com, which handles fax and voice mail and **Internetbased** E-mail; IPost from San Jose, Calif-based start-up MediaGate, Inc., which offers one..

Set	Items	Description
S1	31441	EMAIL? OR (ELECTRONIC OR E) () (MAIL? OR MESSAG?) OR (INTERNET? OR MAIL?) (N) ADDRESS?
S2	826774	HARVEST? OR SPIDER? OR CRAWL? OR EXTRACT? OR BULK? OR DATA-MIN? OR DATA() (MINE? OR MINING) OR SPAMBOT? OR BOT OR ROBOT? - OR BOTS OR IA OR INTELLIGENT() AGENT?
S3	228015	DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR SERVER? OR DOMAIN? OR COPORATE-() (SOURCE? OR HEADER?)
S4	2424256	STRUCTUR? OR RESTRUCTUR? OR FORMAT? OR REFORMAT? OR RECREA-T?
S5	2363264	PERSONAL? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR MEMBER? OR USER? OR POSTER? OR SURFER? OR CONSUMER?
S6	178235	DATABASE? OR DB OR OODB OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR RDB?
S7	935	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S8	81	S7 AND S4
S9	528	S7 AND S5
S10	325	S7 AND S6
S11	208	S9 AND S10
S12	3499	S5(2N) S1
S13	65	S11 AND S12
S14	143	S13 OR S8
S15	134	S14 AND IC=(G06F OR G09G)
S16	35	S15 NOT AD=20000731:20030731
S17	34	S16 NOT AD=20030731:20050601
S18	34	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19	31	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S20	20	S19 AND (INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLDWIDWEB OR - ARPANET OR NETWORK? OR NET OR IP OR TCP OR WORLDWIDE() WEB OR - WEBSITE? OR USENET? OR NEWSGROUP?)
S21	5651	REFORMAT? OR (CHANGE? OR CHANGING OR ALTER? OR MODIF? OR R-EWRIT?) (N) (FORMAT? OR PUNCTUATION OR SPACING)
S22	3	S1(2N) S21
S23	6	S1(5N) S21
S24	6	S23 NOT S20
S25	9363	(EMAIL OR INTERNET? OR (E OR ELECTRONIC) () (MAIL OR MESSAG?-)) (2N) (ADDRESS? OR HEADER?)
S26	157	(EDIT? OR CHANG? OR REFORMAT? OR REARRANG? OR PUNCTUAT?) (3-N) S25
S27	1	S26 AND S15
S28	0	S27 NOT S20
S29	19	S26 AND S2
S30	18	S29 NOT S15
S31	11	S30 NOT AD=20000731:20020731
S32	7	S31 NOT AD=20020731:20040731
S33	7	S32 NOT AD=20040731:20050601

File 347: JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jan(Updated 050506)
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO

File 350: Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200532
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent

33/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06636490 **Image available**
ELECTRONIC MAIL SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2000-222304 [JP 2000222304 A]
PUBLISHED: August 11, 2000 (20000811)
INVENTOR(s): WATANABE TAMAKI
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP
APPL. NO.: 11-026442 [JP 9926442]
FILED: February 03, 1999 (19990203)
INTL CLASS: G06F-013/00; G06F-017/30; H04L-012/54; H04L-012/58

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electronic mail system for improving retrieving performance at the time of selecting an electronic mail address by separately managing an electronic mail address and the domains of the electronic mail address at the time of registering an **electronic mail address** for enabling the **rearrangement** of the **electronic mail addresses** according to the domains of the electronic mail addresses or for enabling address display in the domain group.

SOLUTION: This electronic mail system is provided with a data storing device 130 having an address data area 132 and a domain management information area 134, and a data processor 100 having a domain registering means 103 for registering an **extracted** domain from an electronic mail address in the domain management information area 134 when the **extracted** domain is not registered, an address display switching means 106 for switching an electronic mail address list display or each domain display, an address displaying means 107 for displaying the electronic mail address list, and a domain group displaying means 108 for displaying the domain list.

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33/5/6 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013151588 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-323460/200028
XRPX Acc No: N00-243131

Electronic - mail address editor for E - mail communication, has
address divider which divides address extracted from E-mail data into
user name and domain name following which domain name is stored in memory

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS (MATY)

Inventor: TOYODA K; TSUKUI M

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000099419	A	20000407	JP 98264644	A	19980918	200028 B
US 6557045	B1	20030429	US 99395181	A	19990914	200331

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98264644 A 19980918

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000099419	A		12	G06F-013/00	
US 6557045	B1			G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000099419 A

NOVELTY - An E-mail receiver receives an E-mail data from which
address is **extracted** . The address is divided into an user name and a
domain name by an address divider. After dividing, the domain name is
stored in a memory.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:

(a) editing procedure;

(b) input device

USE - For E-mail communication.

ADVANTAGE - Since E-mail address is divided from E-mail data, the
input operation is made simple when inputting mail address.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram showing
component of **electronic mail address editor** .

pp; 12 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; MAIL; ADDRESS; EDIT; MAIL; COMMUNICATE; ADDRESS;
DIVIDE; DIVIDE; ADDRESS; **EXTRACT** ; MAIL; DATA; USER; NAME; DOMAIN; NAME;
FOLLOW; DOMAIN; NAME; STORAGE; MEMORY

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00; G06F-015/16

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/54; H04L-012/58

File Segment: EPI

How do they know your address?

Just as in the conventional paper junk mailing business, names and addresses are an extremely collectable commodity. Email addresses find their way on to mass mailing lists through various channels. Most are acquired by spammers who can automatically harvest email addresses from publicly accessible websites or newsgroups, while people who use the Internet a lot for financial transactions or even for general surfing are also potentially vulnerable.

Spammers target large business organizations with what are known as directory harvesting attacks (or DHA) using software to generate random user names at that specific domain. The perpetrators use a dictionary of common names and some software to generate large batches of potential addresses for a given domain. This software can even look for error messages returned by the server, to establish whether or not the address is valid. Some more sophisticated servers, in common with the MessageLabs anti-spam service, can detect a DHA and automatically blacklist the sender's address.

Free Internet email accounts such as Hotmail are targeted in this way too. Online marketing operators are developing engines capable of serving 100 million messages per day. Hotmail itself has tried to counter the problem by reducing the number of messages that users can send each day. The limit is now 100 in any 24-hour period, down from 500 a day.

Software is also available to those who assemble mailing lists for spammers. This enables them to enter a website and to harvest every email address quoted within it. One way and another, mailing lists — often containing useful demographic information about the addressee — are not difficult for the spammers to come by.

There are programs called "spiders" and "crawlers" that enter websites and gather information for building entries for search engine indexes. The big search engines on the Internet legitimately deploy these programs, but of course the technique is also open to abuse by spammers. The spider gets its name because its legs can encompass any sites

simultaneously, while the crawler gets its name from its more methodical examination of sites, one page at a time, following links to other pages as it goes.

Some spam can carry hidden links to websites (known as "spyware") that are used for tracking how many emails have been opened and who has opened them, further validating the email addresses they have used. These encoded links are triggered when the email is opened, but can only work when the recipient is connected to the Internet at the time, and they are able to view HTML emails.

Ironically, if you check the "unsubscribe" box (or link) on an unsolicited email, hoping that they will leave you alone in future, you are merely confirming the validity of your email address, which becomes all the more valuable to the spammers. The "unsubscribe" issue has proved to be a problem for legitimate bulk-mailing operations too, since the presence of such a device in an email can often result in the mail being filtered out by some anti-spam software. It also raises the question: how do you unsubscribe to that otherwise perfectly legitimate newsletter that you subscribed to long ago, but may have forgotten about?

When completing an online form, sometimes you may find an option is pre-selected by default with the anticipation that you won't notice it. Once the form has been submitted with the option still selected, you may have unwittingly given the company permission to send what you may consider to be spam. These "spam traps" assume that most people don't read all of the form, and will fail to spot the spam trap, with a comparable success rate to the greeting card scams.

Similarly, if you should fall for it and buy spam-advertised (or "spamvertised") products, you will most likely be asked for further personally identifiable information such as your name, address, phone number and credit card numbers. This guarantees that you will get even more spam and that the spammers know more about you.

To try and keep pace with the spammers, the anti-spam community makes use of what are known as "honeypots," where particular email addresses are consciously circulated on the Internet, so that they find their way into the spammers databases. This attracts a huge amount of spam

in return, which can then be further analyzed so that the appropriate measures are assembled in advance to defeat them quickly.

The channels through which this menace proliferates

Almost all spam gets to you from one of three possible sources:

1. There is the dedicated "spam house," usually an offshore ISP that specializes in bulk mailing.
2. Unsolicited mail can arrive from a fraudulent dial-up account. The spammers will create a new account, often Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), which is much faster than a standard telephone line. Sometimes with stolen credit card details they will then use it to spam freely for a month or so, before moving on to another service provider.
3. You might be the victim of the insidious bulk-mailing software, designed to seek out insecure email systems on the Internet (known as open relays and open proxies), through which spam can be sent. Among its growing array of features, this software enables junk email to be disguised as regular email by the social engineering techniques discussed earlier, and also to pass undetected by many conventional anti-spam filters.

A further source of spam, notably in the US, is accounted for by the increase in the number of more permissive, cash-strapped ISPs who allow spammers to use their servers in return for a slice of their profits.

Legislation, email and spam

Consumers, businesses, legislators, law enforcement and industry groups are all working to fight spam primarily owing to its staggering billion dollar economic costs.

US statutes and regulations. Before any federal legislation existed in the US, it was up to each state to pass their own laws against spammers. In Virginia, penalties against spammers become felonies if the volume of email sent exceed 10,000 messages a day or 100,000 messages over a

30-day period. The law stipulates that a felony has been committed if revenue received from a single transmission exceeds \$1,000, or total revenue exceeds \$50,000, or if a minor is employed to assist in the distribution of spam.

Following the enactment of Virginia's law in July 2003, one of the country's most prolific spammers, Jeremy Jaynes, was arrested in December of that year and charged with four felony counts. Jaynes and his associate, Richard Rutowski, were accused of sending thousands of emails a day through AOL servers and over networks owned by UUNet, an MCI subsidiary.

The ascent of federal legislation. In December 2003, the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act (CAN-SPAM, 2003) passed Congress. It was enacted on 1 January 2004. The purpose of CAN-SPAM is to "regulate interstate commerce by imposing limitations and penalties on the transmission of unsolicited commercial electronic mail via the Internet". The fines that can be handed down under the law can be as high as \$1 million, as well as prison sentences for up to five years.

Specifically, the law states that it's unlawful for any person to:

- send a commercial electronic message that contains or is accompanied by misleading or intentionally false header information
- send a commercial email with a subject heading likely to mislead a recipient about what the message actually contains
- send a commercial email that doesn't contain a functioning and clearly displayed return email address or other Internet-based mechanism. This needs to be in place to allow recipients to submit a request not to receive future unsolicited email. The return email address also has to be functioning for no less than 30 days after the original email has been sent

Once a recipient has made a request not to receive further unsolicited email, it's unlawful for the sender, or anyone acting on their behalf, to send any further commercial emails more than 10 days after the receipt of the request. It's also unlawful for anyone to send unsolicited commercial

email unless the email provides:

- clear and conspicuous identification that the message is an advertisement or solicitation
- clear and conspicuous notice of the opportunity to decline to receive further unsolicited email
- a valid physical postal address of the sender

Although only government agencies and regulators such as the FTC, ISPs or the attorney general of a state can enforce the CAN-SPAM provisions, the law makes it illegal for any person to knowingly send unsolicited commercial emails if the email addresses were harvested from other websites or online resources without the permission of the owner.

Furthermore, this federal law now takes precedence over many of the state laws that had previously existed. The US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) had contributed heavily to its content, and even the largely defiant Direct Marketing Association (DMA) supported the new anti-spam measures.

Additionally, the US government also outlined several initiatives in this arena, primarily involving:

- a commission of law enforcement specialists operating an FTC sting operation to crack down on deceptive spam and Internet scams. They are actively prosecuting spammers in order to push additional legislation
- a collecting and reporting system for consumers who receive spam
- a verification system that identifies scams and determines legitimacy

The CAN-SPAM Act was championed by leading Internet companies such as AOL, eBay and Yahoo! It prohibits spammers from disguising the source of their messages, gives consumers the choice to be permanently removed from spammers' databases and allows the FTC to fine spammers who ignore these provisions.

Do-not-email registry. In the first half of 2004, the FTC is due to propose a plan and timetable for the creation of a

national marketing "do-not-email registry". This could be established along similar lines as the national "do-not-call registry", which provides further control for people about whether they wish to receive telemarketing calls at home. But in this case, it would be applicable to email addresses rather than telephone numbers.

Rights to privacy and data protection. In the US, regulations surrounding privacy protection, in particular relating to how personal records are stored and used, has traditionally been closely monitored by the authorities. The European Union (EU) has had, for a long time, very strict rules for data protection, which also affect US companies doing business with EU member states. Canada has also adopted a tough Personal Privacy Act. And Australia's Privacy Amendment Act in 2000 dictates that personal information can't be collected without the consent of the person providing it, and that it can't be transferred to another country that doesn't have privacy protection.

In the US, the Safe Harbor Provision is a voluntary program developed by the Department of Commerce to assist American companies in providing a mandate for compliance with the rigorous EU controls. The few regulations that exist in American law are mainly focused on the following areas:

- healthcare information, via the "Health Insurance Portability and Accountability" Act (HIPAA, 1996)
- financial information, via the "Uniform Electronic Transactions Act" (UETA, 1999)
- information collected from children, through the "Children's Online Privacy Protection" Act (COPPA, 1998)

Other initiatives also include "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism" Act (PATRIOT ACT, 2001), the "Sarbanes-Oxley" Act (SOX, 2002) and the "Gramm-Leach-Bliley" Act (GLA, 1999).

The impact of regulation on email security. With the HIPAA and GLA regulations, tighter corporate governance and other legislation introduced in the wake of 9/11 now means that enterprises are required to protect email that contains customer data. For example, the US Securities and Exchange

Set	Items	Description
S1	31441	EMAIL? OR (ELECTRONIC OR E) () (MAIL? OR MESSAG?) OR (INTERNET? OR MAIL?) (N)ADDRESS?
S2	826774	HARVEST? OR SPIDER? OR CRAWL? OR EXTRACT? OR BULK? OR DATA-MIN? OR DATA() (MINE? OR MINING) OR SPAMBOT? OR BOT OR ROBOT? - OR BOTS OR IA OR INTELLIGENT()AGENT?
S3	228015	DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR SERVER? OR DOMAIN? OR COPORATE-() (SOURCE? OR HEADER?)
S4	2424256	STRUCTUR? OR RESTRUCTUR? OR FORMAT? OR REFORMAT? OR RECREA-T?
S5	2363264	PERSONAL? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR MEMBER? OR USER? OR POSTER? OR SURFER? OR CONSUMER?
S6	178235	DATABASE? OR DB OR OODB OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR RDB?
S7	935	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S8	81	S7 AND S4
S9	528	S7 AND S5
S10	325	S7 AND S6
S11	208	S9 AND S10
S12	3499	S5(2N)S1
S13	65	S11 AND S12
S14	143	S13 OR S8
S15	134	S14 AND IC=(G06F OR G09G)
S16	35	S15 NOT AD=20000731:20030731
S17	34	S16 NOT AD=20030731:20050601
S18	34	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19	31	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S20	20	S19 AND (INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLDWIDEB OR - ARPANET OR NETWORK? OR NET OR IP OR TCP OR WORLDWIDE()WEB OR - WEBSITE? OR USENET? OR NEWSGROUP?)

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jan(Updated 050506)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200532

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20/5/8 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014499705 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-320408/200236
XRPX Acc No: N02-250956

Facsimile server extracts transmission information and transfers received electronic mail format to forwarding destination

Patent Assignee: MURATA KIKAI KK (MURK)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001333263	A	20011130	JP 2000150863	A	20000523	200236 B
JP 3575680	B2	20041013	JP 2000150863	A	20000523	200467

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000150863 A 20000523

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001333263	A		6	H04N-001/32	
JP 3575680	B2		8	H04N-001/32	Previous Publ. patent JP 2001333263

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001333263 A

NOVELTY - The **server** on receiving facsimile data in an **electronic mail format**, **extracts** transfer information by an **extraction** unit. The **extracted** information is transferred through transfer unit to forwarding destination.

USE - For transmitting information using **e - mail** to facsimile through the **Internet**.

ADVANTAGE - Only required information is transferred to forwarding destination.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart explaining the process of **extraction** of transfer information by facsimile **server**. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

pp; 6 DwgNo 3/3

Title Terms: FACSIMILE; SERVE; **EXTRACT**; TRANSMISSION; INFORMATION; TRANSFER; RECEIVE; ELECTRONIC; MAIL; **FORMAT**; FORWARDING; DESTINATION

Derwent Class: T01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): H04N-001/32

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-013/00**; H04L-012/54;

H04L-012/58; H04M-011/00; H04N-001/00

File Segment: EPI

20/5/13 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013665011 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-149223/200116
XRPX Acc No: N01-109528

Information providing method for extracting actually desired
information and appropriately extract information desired text
Patent Assignee: CANON KK (CANO)
Inventor: FUKUNAGA S; INOUE A; ITO K; IZUMI J; KASAI K; MASUKAWA A; SATOMI
H

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1045322	A2	20001018	EP 2000303070	A	20000412	200116 B
JP 2000357173	A	20001226	JP 99283459	A	19991004	200116
JP 3327877	B2	20020924	JP 99283459	A	19991004	200264

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99283459 A 19991004; JP 99107061 A
19990414

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1045322	A2	E 156	G06F-017/60	
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI				
JP 2000357173	A	50	G06F-017/30	
JP 3327877	B2	48	G06F-017/30	Previous Publ. patent JP 2000357173

Abstract (Basic): EP 1045322 A2

NOVELTY - A predetermined code is input from a P-service terminal (100). A P service **server** (200) searches a first **database** for information corresponding to the code, and **extracts** information. When a predetermined condition is satisfied, further information is searched for from a second **database** and **extracted**. The **extracted** further information is attached to the first information. The first information or the first information having the second information is returned to the P service terminal (100).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The information providing method involves inputting a code, and searching a **database** for information corresponding to the input code and **extracting** the information. When a predetermined condition is satisfied, a second **database** is searched for further information, which is **extracted** and attached to the first information. The method further involves outputting the first information or the first information having the second information. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for; a mail **extraction** method for **extracting mail addressed** to a **user** from a mail **server**; an information providing system; a computer readable storage medium which stores an information providing program for providing information to a **user**; a computer readable storage medium for storing a mail **extraction** program for **extracting mail addresses** to a **user** from a mail **server**.

USE - Proving information to **user** such that additional information is attached to first information, which handles various **user**'s requests for information, and simultaneously ensures that various distribution routes on the information provider side.

ADVANTAGE - Many kinds of information can be provided to the **user**, and the information provider side also enables transfer of more desired information to the **user**.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a view for explaining

the schematic representation of a P service system according to an embodiment of the invention.

P-service terminal (100)

P-service **server** (200)

IP server (300)

Portable telephone mail service (600)

Newspaper/magazine (610)

User terminal (700)

pp; 156 DwgNo 1/111

Title Terms: INFORMATION; METHOD; **EXTRACT** ; INFORMATION; APPROPRIATE;
EXTRACT ; INFORMATION; TEXT

Derwent Class: T01; W01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30 ; G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/12 ; G06F-013/00 ;

H04M-011/08

File Segment: EPI

20/5/16 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013182947 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-354820/200031
XRPX Acc No: N00-265924

Electronic mail data processor for portable information terminal
connected to internet , converts format of appending data in
extracted E - mail , and forwards it to the terminal
Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU); MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC
IND CO LTD (MATU)

Inventor: EMURA S

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000112840	A	20000421	JP 98277226	A	19980930	200031 B
US 6453340	B1	20020917	US 99275450	A	19990324	200264

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98277226 A 19980930

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000112840	A	9	G06F-013/00	
US 6453340	B1		G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000112840 A

NOVELTY - An acquisition unit **extracts** E - mail from mail
server (14) based on the mail acquisition information received by a
data receiver. A data conversion unit converts the **format** of
appending data in the **extracted** mail. A data transmitter transmits
the appending data with converted **format** , to the portable information
terminal (12).

USE - For processing and transmitting **electronic mail** data to
portable information terminal such as PC connected to **internet** , used
in office, home.

ADVANTAGE - Since the mail data processor is accessed by
substitution URL and the appending data **format** of the **extracted** E
- **mail** is converted suitably, the display of appending data which
originally cannot be display, is enabled reliably at the portable
information terminal.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of mail
system with mail data processor for portable information terminal.

Portable information terminal (12)

Mail **server** (14)

pp; 9 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; MAIL; DATA; PROCESSOR; PORTABLE; INFORMATION;
TERMINAL; CONNECT; CONVERT; **FORMAT** ; DATA; **EXTRACT** ; MAIL; FORWARD;
TERMINAL

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00 ; G06F-015/16

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/54; H04L-012/58

File Segment: EPI

20/5/18 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012771471 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-577694/199949
XRPX Acc No: N99-426851

Management method for electronic - mail information on network system
- involves processing e - mail information by using access from each
computer depending on item to which e - mail information are included,
after item is detected and e - mail information are extracted from
item

Patent Assignee: SEIKO EPSON CORP (SHIH)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11252158	A	19990917	JP 9848411	A	19980227	199949 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9848411 A 19980227

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11252158	A	11	H04L-012/54	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11252158 A

NOVELTY - E - mail information are processed by using an access
from each computer of each user depending on an item to which the e
- mail information are included, after the item is detected and the e
- mail information are extracted from the item. DETAILED DESCRIPTION
- The e - mail information, which are used by users using an e -
mail server in common, are extracted from the item and analyzed at
the time of transmission. The e - mail server manages the access
from computer of each user after being used in processing e - mail
information. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: an
e - mail information management apparatus; and a recording medium used
in storing e - mail information management program.

USE - For electronic - mail information on network system.

ADVANTAGE - Enables extraction of information from database and
transmission of information to a communication partner even if the
address of the communication partner is not known. Improves process
efficiency since operation load in investigating information required
for transmission and reception is reduced. Ensures utilization of data
in common by many users since address register data are automatically
produced, thus utilization of data by many users becomes very
convenient. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart
of the e - mail information management method.

Dwg.3/4

Title Terms: MANAGEMENT; METHOD; ELECTRONIC; MAIL; INFORMATION; NETWORK ;
SYSTEM; PROCESS; MAIL; INFORMATION; ACCESS; COMPUTER; DEPEND; ITEM; MAIL;
INFORMATION; AFTER; ITEM; DETECT; MAIL; INFORMATION; EXTRACT ; ITEM

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-012/54

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/06 ; G06F-012/14 ;

G06F-013/00 ; G06F-017/21 ; G06F-017/30 ; H04L-012/58

File Segment: EPI

20/5/20 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011353617 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-331524/199730
XRPX Acc No: N97-275204

Electronic mail delivery and receiving apparatus - includes local computer system with gateway interface with information transfer network, where network communicates messages and directory data between eligible recipients of mail system

Patent Assignee: WANG LAB INC (WANG)
Inventor: AMICO R J; KEEFE M F; ZIMMET C
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5109519	A	19920428	US 89329744	A	19890328	199730 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89329744 A 19890328

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5109519	A	7		

Abstract (Basic): US 5109519 A

The local computer system includes a processor, a gateway interface with an information transfer network, a storage area for an operating program, mail messages, and a directory of mail recipients, an input device for entering messages, a display, and a client directory. The transfer network communicates messages and directory data between eligible recipients of the mail delivery system who may or may not be served by the local computer system.

The directory data structure features an entry for each mail recipient which is subdivided into a number of fields. The fields represent the client's name, a user identification code, and a status code to indicate if user is served by the local computer system or not. An extract program will only obtain directory data for updating the files of those on the local computer system.

ADVANTAGE - User directory entries may be changed on different mail delivery systems.

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; MAIL; DELIVER; RECEIVE; APPARATUS; LOCAL; COMPUTER ; SYSTEM; GATEWAY; INTERFACE; INFORMATION; TRANSFER; 1NETWORK ; NETWORK ; COMMUNICATE; MESSAGE; DIRECTORY ; DATA; RECIPIENT; MAIL; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/06

File Segment: EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	31441	EMAIL? OR (ELECTRONIC OR E) () (MAIL? OR MESSAG?) OR (INTERNET? OR MAIL?) (N) ADDRESS?
S2	826774	HARVEST? OR SPIDER? OR CRAWL? OR EXTRACT? OR BULK? OR DATA-MIN? OR DATA() (MINE? OR MINING) OR SPAMBOT? OR BOT OR ROBOT? - OR BOTS OR IA OR INTELLIGENT() AGENT?
S3	228015	DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR SERVER? OR DOMAIN? OR COPORATE-() (SOURCE? OR HEADER?)
S4	2424256	STRUCTUR? OR RESTRUCTUR? OR FORMAT? OR REFORMAT? OR RECREA-T?
S5	2363264	PERSONAL? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR MEMBER? OR USER? OR POSTER? OR SURFER? OR CONSUMER?
S6	178235	DATABASE? OR DB OR OODB OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR RDB?
S7	935	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S8	81	S7 AND S4
S9	528	S7 AND S5
S10	325	S7 AND S6
S11	208	S9 AND S10
S12	3499	S5(2N)S1
S13	65	S11 AND S12
S14	143	S13 OR S8
S15	134	S14 AND IC=(G06F OR G09G)
S16	35	S15 NOT AD=20000731:20030731
S17	34	S16 NOT AD=20030731:20050601
S18	34	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19	31	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S20	20	S19 AND (INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLDWIDWEB OR - ARPANET OR NETWORK? OR NET OR IP OR TCP OR WORLDWIDE()WEB OR - WEBSITE? OR USENET? OR NEWSGROUP?)
S21	5651	REFORMAT? OR (CHANGE? OR CHANGING OR ALTER? OR MODIF? OR R-EWRIT?) (N) (FORMAT? OR PUNCTUATION OR SPACING)
S22	3	S1(2N)S21
S23	6	S1(5N)S21
S24	6	S23 NOT S20
S25	9363	(EMAIL OR INTERNET? OR (E OR ELECTRONIC) () (MAIL OR MESSAG?-)) (2N) (ADDRESS? OR HEADER?)
S26	157	(EDIT? OR CHANG? OR REFORMAT? OR REARRANG? OR PUNCTUAT?) (3-N)S25
S27	1	S26 AND S15
S28	0	S27 NOT S20
S29	19	S26 AND S2
S30	18	S29 NOT S15
S31	11	S30 NOT AD=20000731:20020731
S32	7	S31 NOT AD=20020731:20040731
S33	7	S32 NOT AD=20040731:20050601

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jan(Updated 050506)
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200532
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	31441	EMAIL? OR (ELECTRONIC OR E) () (MAIL? OR MESSAG?) OR (INTERNET? OR MAIL?) (N) ADDRESS?
S2	826774	HARVEST? OR SPIDER? OR CRAWL? OR EXTRACT? OR BULK? OR DATA-MIN? OR DATA() (MINE? OR MINING) OR SPAMBOT? OR BOT OR ROBOT? - OR BOTS OR IA OR INTELLIGENT() AGENT?
S3	228015	DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR SERVER? OR DOMAIN? OR COPORATE-() (SOURCE? OR HEADER?)
S4	2424256	STRUCTUR? OR RESTRUCTUR? OR FORMAT? OR REFORMAT? OR RECREA-T?
S5	2363264	PERSONAL? OR INDIVIDUAL? OR MEMBER? OR USER? OR POSTER? OR SURFER? OR CONSUMER?
S6	178235	DATABASE? OR DB OR OODB OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR RDB?
S7	935	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S8	81	S7 AND S4
S9	528	S7 AND S5
S10	325	S7 AND S6
S11	208	S9 AND S10
S12	3499	S5(2N) S1
S13	65	S11 AND S12
S14	143	S13 OR S8
S15	134	S14 AND IC=(G06F OR G09G)
S16	35	S15 NOT AD=20000731:20030731
S17	34	S16 NOT AD=20030731:20050601
S18	34	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19	31	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S20	20	S19 AND (INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLDWIDEB OR - ARPANET OR NETWORK? OR NET OR IP OR TCP OR WORLDWIDE() WEB OR - WEBSITE? OR USENET? OR NEWSGROUP?)

File 347: JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jan (Updated 050506)

(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO

File 350: Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200532

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Ross O. Shipe
P.O. Box 15338, Arlington Virginia 22215
571-216-9917 (cell)

Education:

J.D., May 1992, Salmon P. Chase College of Law, Highland Heights, Kentucky
M.S., Analytical Chemistry, July 1979, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
B.A., Chemistry, May, 1977, Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania

Awards:

Chase College of Law Dean's List Fall 1991
Thiel College Dean's List, Fall 1975, 1976, Spring 1976, 1977
Sigma Pi Sigma Physics Honor Society, 1976

Legal Experience:

Self employed Patent Searcher (2002 to present)

- Chemical Searches
- Right to Use Searches
- Validity Searches
- Literature Searches using Dialog.

Patent Searcher, Litman Law Offices, Ltd, Arlington Virginia (1996 to 2002)

- Novelty searches for patentable ideas for small inventors nationally
- Searching on East and EPO website
- Conferring with Primary Examiners
- Areas of emphasis primarily mechanical, chemical and medical in nature.

Law Clerk, Dade and Bailey, Fredericksburg, Virginia (Spring 1995)

- Legal research in Domestic Relations and Criminal Defense
- Case preparation including answers, interrogatories and motions
- Served papers and filed documents at courthouse.

Law Clerk. Reeves and Graddy, Lexington, Kentucky (Fall 1993)

- Analysis of water quality reports from the state
- Review of Federal Clean Water Act to ensure violations were reported for state enforcement.

Research Assistant, Chase College of Law, Highland Heights, Kentucky (Fall 1991)

- Analysis of new cases via Westlaw
- Compiled cases that built on existing law for incorporation into new book edition.

Set	Items	Description
S1	385	(DHA OR DIRECTORY()HARVEST?) (3N) (EMAIL OR MAIL OR ADDRESS-?)
S2	160	RD (unique items)
S3	146	S2 NOT PY=2000:2002
S4	60	S3 NOT PY=2002:2004
S5	34	S4 NOT PY=2004:2005
File	2:INSPEC	1969-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	8:EI Compendex(R)	1970-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	9:Business & Industry(R)	Jul/1994-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	13:BAMP	2005/May W3 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	15:ABI/Inform(R)	1971-2005/May 21 (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	16:Gale Group PROMT(R)	1990-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	18:Gale Group F&S Index(R)	1988-2005/May 23 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	20:Dialog Global Reporter	1997-2005/May 23 (c) 2005 The Dialog Corp.
File	30:AsiaPacific	1985-2005/May 04 (c) 2005 Aristarchus Knowledge Indus.
File	34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci	1990-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)	1959-2005/May 23 (c) 2005 The Gale group
File	88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.	1976-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM)	1979-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	141:Readers Guide	1983-2005/Dec (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
File	144:Pascal	1973-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 INIST/CNRS
File	148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB	1976-2005/May 23 (c)2005 The Gale Group
File	258:AP News Jul	2000-2005/May 23 (c) 2005 Associated Press
File	275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)	1983-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	324:German Patents Fulltext	1967-200519 (c) 2005 Univentio
File	347:JAPIO Nov	1976-2005/Jan(Updated 050506) (c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO
File	349:PCT FULLTEXT	1979-2005/UB=20050519,UT=20050512 (c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio
File	387:The Denver Post	1994-2005/May 20 (c) 2005 Denver Post
File	440:Current Contents Search(R)	1990-2005/May 23 (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	483:Newspaper Abs Daily	1986-2005/May 21 (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	484:Periodical Abs Plustext	1986-2005/May W3 (c) 2005 ProQuest
File	570:Gale Group MARS(R)	1984-2005/May 23 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM)	1986-2002/Dec 13 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File	608:KR/T Bus.News.	1992-2005/May 23 (c)2005 Knight Ridder/Tribune Bus News
File	610:Business Wire	1999-2005/May 23

(c) 2005 Business Wire.
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2005/May 20
(c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2005/May 23
(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/May 20
(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2005/May 12
(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2005/May W3
(c) 2005 IDG Communications

Set	Items	Description
S1	1982	AU=(STERN, J? OR STERN J?)
S2	0	AU=(ROTHMAN-SHORE J? OR ROTHMAN-SHORE, J?)
S3	8	AU=(KARADIMITRIOU K? OR KARADIMITRIOU, K?)
S4	5	AU=(DECARY M? OR DECARY, M?)
S5	0	S1 AND (S3 OR S4)
S6	1995	S1:S4
S7	2	S6 AND (EMAIL OR (ELECTRONIC OR E OR DIGITAL) () (MAIL? OR M-ESSAG?) OR SMTP OR POP3 OR IMAP OR MIME)
S8	28	S6 AND (CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR SPIDER? OR MINE? OR DATAM-IN? OR MINING OR WEB()ANT)
S9	30	S7 OR S8
S10	30	RD (unique items)
S11	20	S10 NOT PY>2000
File	2:INSPEC 1969-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS 1964-2005/May W2	(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	8:EI Compendex(R) 1970-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	65:Inside Conferences 1993-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Apr W1	(c)2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File	95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Apr W2	(c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK
File	148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/May 23	(c)2005 The Gale Group
File	636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/May 20	(c) 2005 The Gale Group

Set	Items	Description
S1	161	AU=(STERN, J? OR STERN J?)
S2	17	AU=(ROTHMAN-SHORE J? OR ROTHMAN-SHORE, J?)
S3	24	AU=(KARADIMITRIOU K? OR KARADIMITRIOU, K?)
S4	24	AU=(DECARY M? OR DECARY, M?)
S5	17	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S6	46	S1:S4 AND IC=G06F
S7	8	S6 AND (EMAIL OR (E OR ELECTRONIC OR DIGITAL) () (MAIL? OR M-ESSAG?) OR SMTP)
S8	6	S6 AND (DATAMIN? OR DATA() (MINE? OR MINING) OR SPAM)
S9	20	S5 OR S7 OR S8
S10	20	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S11	13	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2005/May		
(c) 2005 European Patent Office		
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jan(Updated 050506)		
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO		
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/May W03		
(c) 2005 European Patent Office		
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20050519,UT=20050512		
(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio		
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200532		
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent		

11/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014678355 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-499412/200253

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-206247; 2002-206248; 2002-206249; 2002-206250;
2002-206251; 2002-206255; 2002-206258; 2002-479218

XRPX Acc No: N02-395405

**Information searching method for Internet applications, involves enabling
extraction of people or organization information based on determined
content types found on web pages**

Patent Assignee: ELIYON TECHNOLOGIES CORP (ELIY-N)

Inventor: DECARY M ; KARADIMITRIOU K ; ROTHMAN-SHORE J W ; STERN J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020052928	A1	20020502	US 2000221750	A	20000731	200253 B
			US 2001821908	A	20010330	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000221750 P 20000731; US
2001821908 A 20010330

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020052928	A1	14	G06F-015/16	Provisional application US 2000221750

Abstract (Basic): US 20020052928 A1

NOVELTY - A subset of web pages from the accessed site are determined for processing. Extraction of people/organization information from each web page in the subset is enabled, based on the determined content types found on the web pages.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for information searching apparatus.

USE - For searching people and organization information on web pages.

ADVANTAGE - Searches and retrieves desired information from web pages efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the information searching system.

pp; 14 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: INFORMATION; SEARCH; METHOD; APPLY; ENABLE; EXTRACT; PEOPLE;
ORGANISE; INFORMATION; BASED; DETERMINE; CONTENT; TYPE; FOUND; WEB; PAGE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16

File Segment: EPI

11/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014385552 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-206255/200226

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-206247; 2002-206248; 2002-206249; 2002-206250;
2002-206251; 2002-206258; 2002-479218; 2002-499412

XRPX Acc No: N02-157072

Computer system, for a global computer network such as the Internet, that searches and retrieves Web pages in order to collect information about people and organizations

Patent Assignee: ELIYON TECHNOLOGIES CORP (ELIY-N)

Inventor: DECARY M ; KARADIMITRIOU K ; ROTHMAN-SHORE J W ; STERN J

Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200210982	A2	20020207	WO 2001US22426	A	20010717	200226 B
AU 200178938	A	20020213	AU 200178938	A	20010717	200238

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000221750 P 20000731

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200210982 A2 E 35 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS
JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200178938 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 200210982

Abstract (Basic): WO 200210982 A2

NOVELTY - The search and retrieval method involves a computer system characterized by a domain database that supplies the processor with the domain name of a Web site of potential interest. The processor then determines a subset of the number of Web pages to process. For each Web page in the subset the processor determines types of content found on the Web page so that people and organization information can be extracted from the Web page.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the apparatus used to implement the method claimed.

USE - For a global computer network such as the Internet.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a fast, accurate, and relatively cheap method of obtaining information about people and organizations.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic diagram of the computer system for searching and retrieving Web pages.

Domain data (10)

Interesting Web pages (12)

Database of Web domains (14)

Local storage of interesting Web pages (48)

pp; 35 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: COMPUTER; SYSTEM; GLOBE; COMPUTER; NETWORK; SEARCH; RETRIEVAL;
WEB; PAGE; ORDER; COLLECT; INFORMATION; PEOPLE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

11/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014385548 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-206251/200226

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-206247; 2002-206248; 2002-206249; 2002-206250;
2002-206255; 2002-206258; 2002-479218; 2002-499412

XRPX Acc No: N02-157068

Data mining system, for a global computer network such as the
Internet, that automatically extracts and collects information about
people and organizations

Patent Assignee: ELIYON TECHNOLOGIES CORP (ELIY-N)

Inventor: DECARY M ; KARADIMITRIOU K ; ROTHMAN-SHORE J W ; STERN J

Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200210968	A2	20020207	WO 2001US41515	A	20010731	200226 B
US 20020032740	A1	20020314	US 2000221750	P	20000731	200226
			US 2001918312	A	20010730	
AU 200183531	A	20020213	AU 200183531	A	20010731	200238
US 6778986	B1	20040817	US 2000221750	P	20000731	200454
			US 2000703907	A	20001101	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001918312 A 20010720; US
2000221750 P 20000731; US 2000703907 A 20001101; US 2000704080 A 20001101
; US 2001768869 A 20010124; US 2001821908 A 20010330

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200210968 A2 E 36 G06F-017/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

US 20020032740 A1 G06F-015/16 Provisional application US 2000221750

AU 200183531 A G06F-017/00 Based on patent WO 200210968

US 6778986 B1 G06F-017/30 Provisional application US 2000221750

Abstract (Basic): WO 200210968 A2

NOVELTY - The data mining system (40) is characterized by a
number of automated crawlers (11) for traversing sites of a global
computer network and retrieving items of interest. An extractor (41),
in response to the crawler retrieved pages, extracts information about
people and organizations which is stored in a database (45).

USE - For a global computer network such as the Internet.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a fast, accurate, and relatively cheap method
of obtaining information about people and organizations.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram of the
data mining system.

Crawlers (11)

Data mining system (40)

Extractor (41)

Database (45)

pp; 36 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: DATA; MINE; SYSTEM; GLOBE; COMPUTER; NETWORK; AUTOMATIC;
EXTRACT; COLLECT; INFORMATION; PEOPLE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16 ; G06F-017/00 ;
G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00 ; G09G-005/00

File Segment: EPI

11/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014385547 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-206250/200226

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-206247; 2002-206248; 2002-206249; 2002-206251;
2002-206255; 2002-206258; 2002-479218; 2002-499412

XRPX Acc No: N02-157067

Method of extracting information about people and organizations from web pages by using both natural language processing and pattern matching processes to produce information which is combined in a set of people and organization names

Patent Assignee: ELIYON TECHNOLOGIES CORP (ELIY-N)

Inventor: DECARY M ; KARADIMITRIOU K ; ROTHMAN-SHORE J W ; STERN J

Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200210960	A2	20020207	WO 2001US23343	A	20010725	200226 B
AU 200179003	A	20020213	AU 200179003	A	20010725	200238
US 20020091688	A1	20020711	US 2000221750	A	20000731	200248
			US 2001910169	A	20010720	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000221750 P 20000731; US
2001910169 A 20010720

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200210960 A2 E 51 G06F-017/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200179003 A G06F-017/00 Based on patent WO 200210960

US 20020091688 A1 G06F-007/00 Provisional application US 2000221750

Abstract (Basic): WO 200210960 A2

NOVELTY - Web pages are processed using natural language processing to provide formal names from the web site. Pattern matching is used to find formal names not found by the language processing and the two sets of names are combined to produce a working set of people and organization names extracted from a web site. The sets are refined to reduce the incidence of duplicate names. Certain names may also be rejected as not being of interest.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for computer apparatus for extracting information from a web page.

USE - Extracting information about people and organizations from web pages.

ADVANTAGE - Provides an automatic process for collecting information from web pages on the Internet.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The diagram shows a schematic view of a computer system used to extract information from web pages.

pp; 51 DwgNo 4/5

Title Terms: METHOD; EXTRACT; INFORMATION; PEOPLE; WEB; PAGE; NATURAL;
LANGUAGE; PROCESS; PATTERN; MATCH; PROCESS; PRODUCE; INFORMATION;
COMBINATION; SET; PEOPLE; ORGANISE; NAME

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00; G06F-017/00

File Segment: EPI

11/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01413785

DATA MINING SYSTEM
DATENERMITTLUNGSSYSTEM
SYSTEME DE PROSPECTION DE DONNEES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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DECARY, Michel , 3807 Mackenzie, Montreal, Quebec H3S 1E4, (CA)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):

WO 2002010968 020207

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001962338 010731; WO 2001US41515 010731

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 221750 P 000731; US 704080 001101; US 703907

001101; US 768869 010124; US 821908 010330; US 918312 010720

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/00

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 020403 A2 International application. (Art. 158(1))

Application: 020403 A2 International application entering European
phase

Application: 031022 A2 International application. (Art. 158(1))

Appl Changed: 031022 A2 International application not entering European
phase

Withdrawal: 031022 A2 Date application deemed withdrawn: 20030303

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Engli

Set	Items	Description
S1	388	ZOOMINFO OR (XOOM OR ZOOM) () INFO OR ELIYON
S2	3	S1 NOT PY>2000
S3	75	(ZOOM OR XOOM) () INFORMATION
S4	44	S3 NOT S1
S5	9	S4 NOT PY>2000
File	2:INSPEC 1969-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2005/May 24	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	13:BAMP 2005/May W3	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2005/May 24	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	18:Gale Group F&S Index(R) 1988-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 The Dialog Corp.
File	47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 The Gale group
File	75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2005/May W3	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2005/May 24	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2005/May 23	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	392:Boston Herald 1995-2005/May 24	(c) 2005 Boston Herald
File	438:Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2005/Apr	(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
File	476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 Financial Times Ltd
File	479:Gale Group Company Intelligence(R) 2005/May 24	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	483:Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2005/May 23	(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2005/May W4	(c) 2005 ProQuest
File	494:St LouisPost-Dispatch 1988-2005/May 23	(c) 2005 St Louis Post-Dispatch
File	570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	610:Business Wire 1999-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 Business Wire.
File	613:PR Newswire 1999-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc
File	621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	623:Business Week 1985-2005/May 19	(c) 2005 The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc
File	624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File	635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	638:Newsday/New York Newsday 1987-2005/May 25	(c) 2005 Newsday Inc.
File	640:San Francisco Chronicle 1988-2005/May 25	

(c) 2005 Chronicle Publ. Co.
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2005/May W3
(c) 2005 IDG Communications

5/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 624)
DIALOG(R) File 624: McGraw-Hill Publications
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Amadeus Previews Amadeus Zoom Information Management

Inside IT, Vol. 2, No. 11, Pg 10

June 3, 1998

JOURNAL CODE: IIT

SECTION HEADING: NEWS ON THE WEB ISSN: 1092-9185

WORD COUNT: 26

Amadeus Previews Amadeus Zoom Information Management

TEXT:

Amadeus Previews Amadeus **Zoom Information Management**, Decision-Support
Tool Aimed At Travel Agent Customers At Travel Conference

-http://www.sys1...

COMPANY NAMES: Amadeus Previews Amadeus **Zoom Information Management** ;
Decision Support Tool Aimed At Travel Agent Customers At Travel
Conference

2/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 479)
DIALOG(R)File 479:Gale Group Company Intelligence(R)
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01244896

Zoom Information Inc.

VARIANT NAME: **Eliyon** Technologies Corp. - Name Change

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Cambridge, MA 02139
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TELEPHONE: 617/588-7500

(866)201-7517

E-MAIL: comments@eliyon.com

URL: <http://www.eliyon.com>

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS:

Services: Developer of recruiting database.

PRIMARY SIC:

7375 Information Retrieval Services

YEAR FOUNDED: 2000

SPECIAL FEATURE: Private Company, Headquarters Location

REVISION DATE: 20050407

NUMBER OF CITATIONS: 00

VARIANT NAME: **Eliyon** Technologies Corp...